### THE WASHINGTON UNION

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# The Washington Union. VOLUME XIII.

### CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1858.

## THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED States mail steamers.—The ships comprising this line are:

AND DELL'AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	Mark Control of the C
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.	
From New York.	From Liverpool.
Saturday Jan. 16, 1858.	Wednesday Feb. 3, 1858.
Saturday Feb 13, 1858.	Wednesday Mar. 3, 1858.
Saturday Mar. 13, 1558.	Wednesday Mar. 31, 1858.
Saturday	Wednesday April 28, 1858.
Saturday April 24, 1858.	Wodnesday May 12, 1858.
Saturday May 8, 1858.	Wednesday May 26, 1858.
Saturday May 22, 1858.	Wednesday June 9, 1858.
Saturday June 5, 1858.	Wednesday June 23, 1858.
Saturday June 19, 1858.	Wednesday July 7, 1858.
Saturday July 3, 1858.	Wednesday July 21, 1858.
Saturday July 17, 1858.	Wednesday Aug. 4, 1868.
Saturday Aug. 14, 1858	Wednesday Sept. 1, 1858.
Saturday Aug. 28, 1858.	Wednesday Sept. 15, 1858.
Saturday Sopt. 11, 1858.	Wednesday Sept. 29, 1858.
Saturday Sept. 25, 1858.	Wednesday Oct. 13, 1868.
Saturday Oct. 9, 1858.	Wednesday Oct. 27, 1858.
Saturday Oct. 23, 1858.	Wednesday Nov. 10, 1868.
Saturday Nov. 6, 1858.	Wednesday Nov. 24, 1858.
Saturday Nov. 20, 1858	Wednesday Dec. 8, 1858.
Caturally	THE AMERICAN ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No 56 Wall street, ? BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Live STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

### For All Parts of the West.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

NEW AND IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS.

THREE TRAINS DAILY from Baltimore, for Cumberland, wheeling, and all parts of the West.

1st. The ACCUMMODATION TRAIN will leave (except Sunday) at 645, a. m., connecting with trains from Philadelphia, first train from Washington (at Junction) will stop at way stations and arrive at Cumberland at 4 octock, p. m.

The accommodation train, at 6.45, will stop at all stations cast of Cumberland, and the express at stations beyond Piedmout going west Eastwardly, the mail train leaves Wheeling at 7.15, a. m., and accommodation leaves Cumberland at 8.20, reaching Baltimore at 6.48, p. m. The FREISHCK TRAIN starts at 6, p. m., (except Sunday), stopping at way stations. Leaves Frederick at 9, a. m., arriving at Baltimore

GEORGETOWN FEMALE SEMINARY,

Georgetown, D. C.

THIS large boarding and day school for young lades, so long and favorably known as conducted by Miss I.

S English, is now under the direction of Miss M. J. Harrover, principal, assisted by a corps of competent and experienced teachers in every department of learning.

Members of Congress and others whose duties call them to Washington may place their daughters or wards here under their own supervision, as many have been accustomed to do—the graduates of this seminary representing nearly every State in the Union.

For particulars address

Principal of the Georgetown Female Seminary,

PHOTOGRAPH OIL PAINTINGS.

TAMES J. DICKINS, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed Threeath streets. He will continue to devote his attention principally to cases in the United States Supreme Court.

THIRTY-NINTH INSTALMENT,-Now in store,

"Il be suited at first sight. Those wonderful
DOURLE-POLISHED VENEZURIAN CRYSTAL ROCK
has we received the highest recommendations at the World's Fair, at
Potis, through their producing a clearness and easiness of vision herefore unknown in any other improvements.
Also, all styles of opera, spy, and magnifying glasses, compasses,
pd interoscopes are for sale at his store, corner of Lighth street and
nms; yriant avonue, or eighth street, No. 401, between D street and
nm, avonue.

Prices very reasonable; the sams as at his establishment in Europe,
Nov 21—dly

MODERN LANGUAGES.—Professor DANIEL E.
GROUX, Teacher and Translator of Modern Languages, especially French, Spanish, and German. No. 225 Peun. avenue, opposite
Willard's Hotel.
Mar 20—diano

#### WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. Herring & Co.'s Patent Champion Safes

Trinity Building, 111 Broadway.

American Gothic and Brass-Foil Roofing. INVENTED BY EUGENIO LATILLA, ARCHITECT, M. S. B. A. &c

DESIGNS made for concrete churches, village, cottages, and farm buildings. Office, Gothica, near Chappaqua, June 17—dif

DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CG Bankers,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK,

SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercan-tan 31-3md.

WHEELER & WILSON - Manufacturing Com-

Ist. Beauty and simplicity of construction, and consequent freedom from derangement and need of repairs.

2d. Unexampled case and rapidity of operation.

3d. Noiseless movement, and frapidity of operation.

4th. The remarkablent.

4th. The remarkablent.

Principal office No. 343 Breadway, New York; and at their application of the principal cities of the Union.

May 26—1y\*

DASHIONABLE DRY-GOODS IN NEW YORK.

An immedisc assortment of seasonable fabrics constant ; also, a full and attractive stock of carpetings, oil-cloths, rugs, mats ourtain materials, lace curtains, git cornices shades, &c., &c., much below regular prices.

CHAMPAGNE, CREMANT.

M. & E. A. W. & Co. are the exclusive owners of this wine, and in receipt of shipments by regular packets, and beg those who not have given it a trial to do so, under their guarantee that it be found superior in delicacy of flavor and quality to any wine at

OOLLENS.—1857.—WILSON G. HUNT & Co. Importers, 30 to 36 Park Place, offer for sale

El Oculista De Paris

TRENGTHEN and assist them, by the Paris opti-cian, D. WOOLFSON, who has arrived from Europe with his own, well as the manufacture of a good many others of the latest im-ved spectacles and eye glasses; among which are the COPIC CONCAVE AND CONVEX, THE DOUBLE FOCUS AND BUBLE POLISHED BRAZILIAN PERBLES, CRYSTALS, ETC., ch are warranted to improve any eye affected with weakness, cat, t, or tending to it; also, SHORT-SIGHTEINESS. resons who are compelled to use glasses, or those now using them, be suited at first eight. Those wonderful

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Washington, March 8, 1858. PROPOSALS are invited for the completion of the Washington Aqueduct, according to plans and specifications thich will be on exhibition in this office on and after the 10th of

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and thinking that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Broadway, at No. 261, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention with be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other farmiture, for the security of plate and jowelry.

Also—
Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money cheets, vanif

ones's patent permutanon onns and a without key.

S. C. HERRING & Co.,
Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray st, New York.
F. COYLE & Co., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

THE assets of this company amount to nearly four milions or bollans, and are entirely eash, of which three milion riz hundred thousand dollars are involved on boad and receipage on real solute in the city and State of New York valued at nine milions of delivery.

is to be made to be declared to the desired of the comparison of the bids will be made upon the quantities noted in the specifications and plans exhibited at the time of letting; and, should a bid in gross be accepted, the monthly payments upon the contracts will be made upon the estimate of the engineer, at prices to be fixed by him, with the usual reservation of ten per cent, until the entire completion of the contract according to the specifications.

bove named guarant Signed Mar 10—dtMay11

### Miss Christie Johnson,

As desirous of forming classes in elecution in the schools in Washington, and will give instruction to private publis in that city and in Georgetown.

Miss Johnson will give lessons to youths and professional gentlemen, and also to foreigners who wish to acquire a pure English ac-

FOR SALE.—A rare chance to secure a very fine Hady's riding horse. He is a beautiful black, eight years old, fifteen hands and upwards high, and cound. He cannot be surpassed in style and action, and is perfect in all and every gait. He can be seen at the livery stable of Mr. Levy Pumphrey for a few days only.

PROF. MACLEOD'S boarding and day school for young ladies, 309 F street, between 11th and 12th.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINE.—
The subscriber has taken the agency and has now on hand an assortment of the above celebrated family sewing machines; and in presenting them to the public notice can, without fear of contradiction, say that they are believed to be the best article ever offered to the

say that they are believed to be the best article ever offered to the public. They are adapted to all kinds of family sewing, from the linest to the coarsest kind. He most respectfully invites the ladies to call and examine them.

A lady will always be in attendance to exhibit them, and to instruct all who are desirous of purchashig.

Needles of all sizes will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

No. 318, fron Hall, Pennsylvania avenue, between Mar 5—3taw6wif 9th and 10th streets.

ECIEN llegado a esta cuidad tienna el honor de Ofrecer a los CABALLEROS ESPANOLES any former period. One price only, marked in plain figures ; consequently no purchase

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Parlors with Bed-roomsat-tached to them, gas lights, etc., at No 225 Pennsylvania avenue, opposite Willards' Hotel. Mar 21—3m

LOUND .- A DEED FROM LEWIS R. HAM-

BRILLIANT SCHEMES FOR APRIL, 1858.—
To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appointed

### A BEAUTIFUL HEAD Completely Preserved to the Greatest Age.

ND who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or baid, but would have the growth restored troubled with dandruff and itching, but would have it removed; oubled with scrofula, scald head, or other cruptions, but would be circled, or or with sick head ache, (neuraligas,) but would be circled. I also remove all pimples from the face and skin. Prof. Wood!

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the grean N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis

WASHINGTON BRANCH RAILROAD.—Trains

THE BOOK OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The demand of the people from all parts of the country for a new edition of this book, bringing down the statistics to the present time, is such that it cannot longer be disregarded. It is sufficiently known throughout the country to render a particular description of it unnecessary here; suffice it to say that it contains the evidence of its having received the voluntary and generous patronage of both houses of Congress, of its having been adopted by the Supreme Court as a standard edition of the constitution of the United States, and of its having received the special approbation of some of the wisest statesmen of the past and present age. It has been prenounced by them as a suitable fire-side companion for every American citisen, and as a text-book for the rising generation of the schooks. Editors who venerate and support the constitution, the sentiments of Washington, and the principles it imbodies, have hereticore given it their generous and valuable support.

Booksellers and others who may desire to obtain it for the supply of those who may desire to possess the new edition will please address.

Mar 3—dif

EBBITT HOUSE.—J. H. FREEMAN, F street, between 13th and 14th streets, Washington, D. C.—This popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furniture. It contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of a first-class house.

The proprietor has provided a coach, which will be at the railroad depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

Oct 9—

A MORNING PRAYER-MEETING FOR YOUNG men will be held every day during the present work at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 10th street, commencing at 6½ and closing at 7½ o'clock.

Mar 28—1w

FACIS AND STATISTICS IN REFERENCE TO THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF FRANCE. [From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The report of Mr. John Claiborne, who was commissioned by the Secretary of the Interior as a special agent to collect facts and statistics concerning cotton manufactures and the consumption of American cotton in Europe, was laid before Congress a few days since. This is an important public document, and treats of a subject in which our country is deeply interested. As, however, the magnitude of the report precludes all possibility of its being printed and ready for distribution for some time to come, we propose to lay before our readers a synopsis of a part

France ranks next to Great Britain in the quantity of cotton she consumes, while the value and variety of the articles into which she fabricates it, are much greater than in England. In the taste and beauty of her tissues she justly claims the first rank among modern nations. Her mills send forth every description of cotton goods, from the common calicoes of Rouen to the richly-figured mustins of Mulhouse, the gossamer tultes of St. Quentin, and the exquisite tartatanes of Tarare.

Scarcely sixty years have elapsed since the first attempts at cotton spinning were made in Paris—at a period, too, when the first French revolution was about to sweep over the country, to overthrow the old political system, and to affect most injuriously all the material interests of society. The progress of this branch of industry was,

the country, to overthrow the old political system, and to affect most injuriously all the material interests of society. The progress of this branch of industry was, therefore, but slow for a considerable number of years. Between the years 1818 and 1823 the commercial prosperity of France returned, and public attention was, to a greater degree than ever, directed to cotton manufactures, as likely to form the firmest basis of national prosperity. New and very extensive establishments were put in operation. But the commercial derangements of 1828, and the revolution of 1830, came with their disastrous influences, and the money crisis of 1837 almost paralyzed the manufacturing interest. Since 1851, however, the march of improvement has been vigorous and rapid, and cotton manufacturing has become the chief commercial feature of France, adding immensely to the national wealth and importance.

With respect to her production of cotton fabrics, France may be considered as divided into three great districts, vis: Normandy, of which Rouen is the centre; the East, having Mulhouse as its principal point; and the Northeast, with its cities of St. Quentin, Roubaix, and Lille. Each of these districts has its reputation for the production of particular fabrics and 'tissues. Thus, Rouen is famed for the coarser articles and for its low prices, and is called the workshop of the poor; Mulhouse is celebrated for its indiennes and its printed muslins; St. Quentin sends out the finest descriptions of tulles, organdies, &c., while Lille and Valenciennes are the seats of the lace manufactories; Tarare has, of late years, sent into the Parisian market the most beautiful and costly tarlatanes and embroideries, and Calais is fast following in the footsteps of Nottingham in the manufacture of bobbinets, and those kinds of laces for which the latter city has been so long famous.

Mr. Claiborne was not able to obtain precise details of

so long famous.

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Mr. Claiborne was not able to obtain precise details of the establishment and progress of cotton manufacture in any of the three districts, except that of the East. As that district, however, possesses the largest manufactur-ing capacity of any in France, we will be able to judge very closely, from the minute and detailed information furnished, of the amount of cotton consumed in the whole empire, as well as of the value of the fabrics produced. Cotton weaving began in the district of the East, at Mulhouse, in the year 1746. The articles first manufac-tured were Indiennes, and the threads used were spun by hand, those spun by machinery not coming into use medium. Cotton weaving began in the district of the East, at Mulhouse, in the year 1746. The articles first manufactured were Indiannes, and the threads used were spun by hand, those spun by machinery not coming into use until half a century later, in 1800. The flying shuttle was first employed in 1805. Shortly after this latter period the importation of cotton tissues in France was prohibited; a policy which has been maintained until the present day, amid all the changes of government, and to even a modification of which the mill-owners manifest a determined opposition. Weaving made as much progress as spinning and other branches of cotton manufacture, and gradually extended to all parts of the district, the factors generally adopting with readiness all new inventions. The old system of hand-looms disappeared before the power-loom, until, in 1856, of the total number of looms in the district, 42,329, only 10,859 were worked by hand, while 33,472 were impelled by machinery. Cotton printing was established at Mulhouse at the same time as weaving, and shortly attained to that reputation which it has ever since enjoyed. There are now in this district 199 spinneries, 74 of which are worked by steam, and 97 by water, with an aggregate horse-power of 8,199. These establishments have a total of 1,498,440 spindles for ordinary yarns, and 16,886 for twist. The general proportion of spindles for ordinary numbers of yarns is from 186 to 200 for each unit of horse-power. The spindles are about as follows, divided in the manufacture of different numbers of yarns:

ne numbers from 70 to 200---

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ser-PONTMANTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us rive DAILY subscribers, with \$50 enclosed, or rive SEMI-WEEKLY subscribers, with \$25 enclosed, with be entitled to a copy

The Madrai cottons are, however, better than those from Bombay.

The yarns spun in the District of Normandy range from number 4 to 36—the bulk of them being 26, for which quality the average price is about 22 cents per pound. Number 20 is the chief quality exported for warss, the greater part going to Germany. The cotton mills in Brittany, like those of Normandy, supply only the lower numbers of yarns and cheap stuffs; those of French Flanders, on the contrary, turn out the finest and most coatly description of tulis, flondes, and gauss, and it is there that almost the entire importation of our Sea Island cotton is consumed. But by far the greater portion of the yarn spun and woven in France is of numbers ranging from 12 to 80, the use of any number above the latter being exceptional. As a matter of economy in their operations, the infill-owners regard the spanning of 50 kilogrammes of cotton into the finer numbers as requiring as much labor as to turn from 700 to 800 kilogrammes into the lower ones. Of late years the production of yarns has not only sufficed for home consumption, but has also been exported in considerable quantities to other countries.

Even official records, and from information derived

1,725 28,321,032 43,638,114 288,114 396,623 26,610,044

Add to the number of establishments which fabricate tissues from the yarn those which spin the yarn itself, and we have 2,606 as the total number of establishments in France engaged in all branches of the cotton manufacture. The total number of workmen in the empire engaged in this industrial pursuit amounts to 274,930.

cotton, snixed with silk, wool, or flax, is a component part. The mills for this purpose are about one-tenth of 9. These les for oral proportion. The French government levies discriminating duties on raw cotton, taking into consideration not only the place of growth, but the mode of transport. In 1856 the amount of revenue derived from this source was, \$3,712, 286 upon a total receipt of 183,488,200 pounds. The American cotton imported during that year paid more than 90 per cent. of the entire duty. The following table, showing the quantity of cotton imported into France during the first nine months of 1857, with the amount of duty received therefrom, and a comparison with the quantities imported, and the duties received during the same length of time, in the years 1855 and 1856, was compiled

180,634,521 187,851,768 167,752,521 \$2,976,000 \$2,820,200 \$2,650,800

In 1856 France took from us merchandise to the amount of \$50,945,400, of which she consumed to the amount of \$41,440,800. During the same period we imported from her merchandise of the "real" value of \$95,508,000, of which \$60,189,600 were articles of French growth or fabrication. Among them were silk tissues and other stuffs to the value of \$24,844,200; tissues, embeddings and fibrands of word to the value of \$5,814.

yards, and during the decade has almost doubled its annual value, being about \$18,600,000. There are also 25 cotton printing mills, employing 10,400 hands, and printing 51,900,000 yards, valued at about \$9,579,000.

Mr. Chaiborne thus sums up the condition of cotton manufacture in the district, as regards invested capital, the ordinary expenses of working, &c. &c., the hands employed being 78,812, and the motive power that of 14,323 horses:

Spinning, at a mean average of \$6.51 per spindle, for 1,513,306 spindles \$9,759,746
Weaving by mechanism, at \$139.50 the loom, for 33,472 looms. \$9,759,746
Weaving by mechanism, at \$139.50 the loom, for 33,472 looms. \$9,759,746
Weaving by hand, at \$22.32 per loom, for 10,875 looms, buildings and machinery included \$2,418,000
Bleaching and dressing \$372,000

Total invested capital \$17,442,886
By far the greater portion of the cotton and wool consumed in the district of the East is of American growth.

Total invested capital \$17,442,886\$
By far the greater portion of the cotton and wool consumed in the district of the East is of American growth.

It is also the value of \$24,244,200; tissues, embroideries, and ribands of cotton to the value of \$5,811,756; tissues, embroideries, and ribands of cotton to \$81,029, which is the value of \$1,029,324; decision the value of \$1,029,3